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# THE IRISH BOOK LOVER

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## HENRY BRADSHAW ON PRINTING IN IRELAND

Henry Bradshaw was the pre-eminent bibliographer of his day in England, and the only one who took a real and a deep interest in Irish bibliography.

His research and knowledge were amazing; therefore anything that can be gleaned from his words or writings upon Printing in Ireland is of great value and utility and should be preserved.

For this reason, I think, to reproduce the report in the "Freeman's Journal" of October the 3rd, 1884, of his speech on Printing in Ireland delivered at Trinity College Dublin, before the Library Association, in that year, is desirable.

E. R. Mc C. DIX.

"Mr. Henry Bradshaw, Librarian of the University of Cambridge, made a communication on the subject of Printing in Ireland—what he desired to do was to appeal to them to assist him in getting materials for a history of Printing in Ireland. He suggested that in every chief library of the provinces, a collection or museum should be formed in order to show everything that had been printed or published in that locality. If an entire room could not be devoted to the purpose, a book case might; at all events a record might be made. The task might be assigned to a subordinate officer connected with the library who would have an aptitude for it. The collection would perhaps include rubbish, but for their purpose, rubbish ceased to be such, when put in order. Every newspaper or scrap of information illustrative of their object should be included. His interest in the question arose from the circumstance that his father and mother were natives of the North of Ireland, and he had been always interested in everything connected with Irish books. The catalogue should embrace books of Irish affairs, books produced by Irish writers, and books produced by Irish presses. With respect to books on Irish affairs, there was not much difficulty in finding them anywhere. The great object was to get at those sources of information which were subsidiary to the writing of history; and this was more essential than ever at present, when the study of History was being more than ever placed on a scientific, or at all events a methodical basis. Where each author lived and

printed his book should be taken into account. The utility of what he proposed was illustrated by what had occurred in the past. Bale, Bishop of Ossory, in the reign of Edward VI., was a man unpopular in some quarters at the time, in consequence of his having a free tongue—as free perhaps as some of those they had heard—but he had an intense love of literature, and he lamented the destruction of the earlier literature of that reign, that had taken place in consequence of the prejudice against what was called Popish. Shortly before the end of his life he brought out a Catalogue of Writers during a period of 1400 years, the last two centuries being assigned to Scottish and Irish writers. In 1639 Sir James Ware produced a book on the writers of Ireland in which he included not only natives of Ireland who had written books, but also foreigners who had made Ireland their home. His work came down to 1600. In 1746 was published Harris's History, which included every writer of Ireland who had printed the merest pamphlet down to 1700. That history was sometimes spoken lightly of by those who use it, but it contains a mass of information which could be found nowhere else. Although a strong Protestant he was softened by the nature of his pursuits, and corresponded with Irish Catholics on the Continent, including the Franciscans of Louvain. He (Mr. Bradshaw) did not know of any other work\* of a similar kind down to Dr. Madden's Periodical Literature published in 1867, and containing a sketch of printing in Ireland down to that time. Very little had been done towards forming a history of the Irish Printing Press. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bradshaw mentioned that the first Irish newspaper he had ever found any mention of was one called 'The Irish Monthly Mercury,' published at Cork, in 1649. In 1659 there was a Newsletter published in Dublin, which had leading articles like those of the 'Daily Telegraph,' besides news, letters, and advertisements. Mr. Gilbert's 'History of Dublin' was a valuable source of information. The author told him that he was only twenty-four years of age when he wrote it, and that it was full of mistakes, but it and other works should be estimated according to the positive information contained rather than any errors that occurred in them. A distinctly Irish library had been made by Mr. Evelyn P. Shirley, of the County of Monaghan."

Henry Bradshaw (1831-1886), the father of modern bibliography,

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\*It seems curious that he should have overlooked Bishop Nicholson's "Irish Historical Library," 1724.—Ed.

was descended from a Quaker family long settled at Milecross in County Down, his mother being one of the Stewarts of Ballintoy, Co. Antrim. His father bequeathed him a large collection of Irish books, to which he owed the foundation of his bibliographical studies, and to these he went on adding all his life. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., Bradshaw for a while became a master at St. Columba's College, Dublin. Returning to Cambridge, he was appointed assistant librarian to the University Library in 1856. Here his future life-work lay, and what that work was is well known to all latter day students of bibliography, which he raised to the rank of an exact science. In 1870 he presented to the library the whole of his Irish collection, which is described in the Library Report as "a collection of books and papers, pamphlets and broadsides either (1) printed in Ireland, or (2) written by Irish authors, or (3) relating generally to Irish affairs, about 5,000 in number." In his letter to the Vice-Chancellor, offering the gift, Bradshaw writes:—"I have a considerable collection of books, pamphlets and other printed papers relating to Ireland. The basis of it is the Irish portion of my father's library, that portion of it in which, as coming from the North of Ireland, he took most interest, and which at his death in 1845, he left to me. For several years I did a good deal to increase the collection, especially in the matter of pamphlets. . . More than forty years ago when public libraries were less plentifully supplied than they are now, literary men used to come to my father's house to work at these books, when engaged in writing upon Irish affairs, and from the time that I was a child, they have had a particular interest for me. . . There are about 1,000 bound volumes, and of the pamphlets and other printed papers, there are roughly speaking, about 2,700 in octavo, 700 in quarto, and 500 in folio, including proclamations, broadsides, and fly-sheets." The collection was enlarged at his death, by the addition of such Irish books as he had acquired since 1870. The University authorities have never been able to afford to print a catalogue of this splendid legacy, although a card index may be consulted on the premises. His love for his Irish books ended only with his life, and one of his last letters, written only four days before his death, was to Mr. John Anderson, then engaged upon his "Catalogue of Early Belfast Printed Books," sending him numerous titles from his own and other collections. On the morning of the 11th February, 1886, he was found dead "sitting in his arm chair, at the table in his inner room . . a little

Irish book, closed, lay on the table in front of him." The ruling passion strong in death. His life, by G. W. Prothero, has been published (8vo., London, 1888), and the Henry Bradshaw Society founded to commemorate his name and services to bibliography. Ed.

#### GEORGE PRESSICK, OF DUBLIN

Amongst the Thomason collection of tracts in the British Museum is one that bears the following titles. A brief Relation, of some of the most remarkable passages of the Anabaptists in High and low Germany in the year, 1521, etc. Gathered out of the writings of Sleyden, Antonius, Servanus, Lambertus, John Gastio, and others who write of their practices. And Bullinger, Luther, Melancon, Calvin, Urfinus, and others who write against their heresies. [Quotations] By George Pressick, of Dublin, in Ireland. [Imprint cut off.] Quarto.

This work was entered in the registers of the Company of Stationers by Thomas Ratcliffe, a printer, who carried on business in the parish of St. Bennet Paul's Wharf, London, on the 22nd September, 1660, and Thomason has added the date upon which he received his copy as November 1st (i.e., 1660.)

The pamphlet consists of three quarto sheets A-C in fours, but all the signatures, with the exception of a portion of A2, have been cut off by the binder. The verso of the title page is blank.

The author dedicated it to Roger Lord Broghill, Sir Charles Coote, Earl of Mountrath, and Sir Theophilus Jones. The writer was a Royalist and congratulates his patrons on having successfully suppressed the "insolent tyrannical, usurped authority" of Anabaptists and Quakers in Ireland.

From the first sentence of this dedication we learn that the author had four years earlier (i.e., 1656), written another book, as an answer to Mr. Thomas Patient's book called the "Doctrine of baptisme and the distinction of Covenants."

No copy of Thomas Patient's work, nor of George Pressick's answer is in the British Museum.

Lowndes in his *Bibliographer's Manual*, 1864, p. 1960, mentions a third work of this author, entitled, "A Plaine Discoverie of the Apostacie, Superstition, Blasphemy, and Idolatory of the Church of Rome," London, 1663, 4to., and states that it was an answer to Herbert Thorn-dyke's "Just Weights and Measures," and Bishop Williams "Anti-christ Revealed." No copy of this third work of Pressick's is in the British Museum.

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to tell us who George Pressick was, whether he wrote any other works than those mentioned above, and where they can be seen, if still in existence.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

#### FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

Messrs Longman have in the press and will issue during the Autumn a "Life of W. E. H. Lecky," by his widow. Mr. Lecky, whose bust in his alma mater T.C.D., was recently unveiled, was a man whose fine modest qualities endeared him to many friends. Although he entered politics late in life, and made some little mark therein, yet it is as a literary man he will be best remembered, and it is with this aspect of him that the memoir chiefly deals. If one dare venture into the shadowy realms of prophecy, it might be said that Lecky will be best known to future generations by his "Leaders of Public Opinion," and his "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century." The career of the first work, his maiden effort, was curiously varied. It was originally published anonymously in 1881, when the author was in his twenty-third year, by Saunders and Otley, the "If you are Saunders then d— Otley, and if you are Otley then d—Saunders," of Count D'Orsay's story. It fell still-born from the press, only three copies, as he afterwards confessed, having been genuinely sold, and the critics ignored it. The only exception to the general indifference, he wrote in 1895, "was an article from the pen of" W. J. O'Neill Daunt, "which appeared in a Cork newspaper, and which was equally remarkable for its kindness towards myself, and for its ample knowledge of the period I had treated. It was the first public recognition that there was some real merit in my writing, the first confident prediction that some future lay before me in literature." Ten years passed before a new, greatly enlarged and revised edition appeared, and it really seemed as if a similar fate awaited this. But suddenly Mr. Gladstone became converted to Home Rule and in one of his innumerable letters or speeches at the period advised a correspondent to read and ponder over Lecky's "Leaders." Then the remainder which had been as drugs in the bookseller's hands became much sought after, and in some cases realised as much as two pounds and upwards per copy.

It continued at this enhanced price until the appearance of the two-volume edition in 1904, which again contained a large amount of new matter, the fruit of riper experience, but omitted the sketch of Swift, which some critics considered the best in the book. Little re-



quires to be said of his "History of Ireland." It has long since taken rank as a classic, and makes one regret that the whole history of the country had not been written in the same calm, judicial style. Although possessed of a thorough knowledge of almost every work dealing with "Ninety-eight," the present writer, after reading Lecky, came to the conclusion that his was the most thorough and impartial account yet penned. The writer was privileged to meet Mr. Lecky on one occasion only, and carried away the impression of him as "an incarnation of sweetness and light"—one of Nature's noblemen. Needless to say, we predict a warm welcome to the book, which will contain many interesting letters and portraits, and will form a notable addition to the long and increasing list of Irish biographies. The same publishers also announce a new novel "The Blindness of Dr. Grey," from the pen of Canon Sheehan, the author of those well-known novels "My New Curate," "Glenanaar," etc.

JOHN S. CRONE.

#### GOSSIP

Scribner's Magazine for July contains a fine poem in seven stanzas, entitled: "Ireland," from the pen of the late George Meredith, whose recent death has been such a loss to literature. Mr. Meredith was a friend and admirer of the late Gavan Duffy to whom he sent a copy of one of his latest novels, which figured recently in one of Dobell's catalogues.

A capital specimen of the regimental magazines now so popular, is the new number of "Faugh a Ballaugh," the organ of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, emanating from the printing works of Mr. Delmage Trimble, of Armagh (who also acts as sub-editor.) It will hold its own in point of typography, and the excellence of its illustrations with many a more ambitious journalistic undertaking.

Apropos of military matters, I see that E. S. Jackson has just issued the "Inniskilling Dragoons; the Records of an Old Heavy Cavalry Regiment," 35s. net.

In "the Bibliophile" for June, there is an illustrated interview with the poet-preacher, Rev. Stopford Brooke. Mr. Brooke is one of the ablest authorities on all matters pertaining to the poet Shelley, and owns a number of his manuscripts. Mr. Brooke is a native of Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, where he was born in 1832. He was educated at T.C.D., where he gained the Vice-Chancellor's prize for English verse, and contributed largely to the "Dublin University Magazine." His best known works are his "Life of Robertson of Brighton," "A Study



of Tennyson," and "History of English Literature." With T. W. Rolleston he has edited one of our finest anthologies—"A Treasury of Irish Poetry in the English Tongue" (Smith Elder, 1900.)

#### REVIEWS

It was a "happy thought"—nay, an inspiration—to entitle a volume of verse by a James Stephens, "Insurrections," (Maunsell and Co., Dublin, 1s. net), and indeed no other word could have described the note of the book so comprehensively. Take for example the powerful opening poem, the indignant revolt against her surroundings, of "The Dancer," deprived by death of her lover; or "The Red-Haired Man's Wife." No shrieking suffragette could better voice the rebellious feelings of the woman against the whilom relations of the wedded pair, than the heroine of these forceful verses. The author is a master of rythmical effects, and to our way of thinking, "Nature" is the finest poem in the book, whose general sombreness is relieved by one little gem of humour—"Seumas Beg."

Nowadays there are some publications which seem to originate for no other purpose than that of ministering to the vanity inherent in us all, and by means of which some shrewd publishers exploit that trait in our poor human nature to their own advantage and apparent satisfaction. Such a work is "Belfast and the Province of Ulster in the Twentieth Century" (Pike and Co., Brighton), towards the compilation of which several well-known gentlemen have lent their pens. The book is, from the outside, all that could be desired, paper, print, and illustration excellent. But for the matter—that is quite another story! Seldom have we seen any work so bristling with errors—typographical and others. For instance, to take a few at random, we have Salisbury for Shaftesbury. W. H. Maxwell's best known novel is renamed "The Stones of Waterloo," whilst Theobald Taafe figures as Toofe! After this one doesn't wonder at meeting Wolf Tone twice or making the acquaintance of Sir Joseph Napier, Esquire. Lord Kelvin's family name was not Thompson as any old "Inst" boy should know, and surely George Benn was something more than merely "editor" of the "History of Belfast." Why is McDowell's name, frequently mentioned in the body of the book omitted from the index, and why does the writer perpetuate the fable of "Blow's Bible" of 1704? Farther on we are assured that Wm IV. filled the throne in 1816, and that the Dukedom of Abercorn dates from 1860 instead of 1868. The first bearer of the title was always known as "Dizzy's Duke" after his creator.

The Bishop of Kilmore figures as Kilware, and the late Lord Deramore we are told, assumed an additional surname three years before his eldest brother was born. If we turn to the portion entitled, "Ulster Homes" we find that it betrays an ignorance of the geography of the province equally lamentable. We are informed twice over that Clones is in Fermanagh, that Richhill is in Co. Antrim, that Greencastle is in Co. Donegal, and on the same page that it is in Co. Antrim "on the shore of Belfast Foyle!" Preserve us!!

#### DR. JOHN GAMBLE

Ulster has forgotten one of its cleverest sons, a man who devoted most of his life to the study of its people and their characteristics, and whose books did much to produce in England a kindly feeling for his countrymen. Dr. Gamble was born in the town of Strabane, Co. Tyrone, in the early seventies of the 18th century. He received a medical education at Edinburgh University, where he graduated in 1793. Becoming a surgeon in the army, he served with Sir Ralph Abercrombie's expedition to Holland in 1799. An affection of the eyes soon compelled him to resign, and he returned to his native town to devote himself to literary work as well as his eyesight allowed. He made frequent journeys on foot, or by coach, through the country, chatting with everyone he met, picking up story and legend and jest, and noting incidents and characteristics. He died suddenly, when attending a funeral service, on 18th May, 1831.

In his earliest book, "Sketches of History, Politics and Manners taken in Dublin and the North of Ireland in 1810," appeared some remarks on the trial of Robert Emmet, which so greatly offended the Rt. Hon. W. C. Plunket that he instituted legal proceedings against Messrs. Gilbert and Hodges, of Dublin, who had the book on sale. In a second edition of the "Sketches," published in 1826, the objectionable passage was omitted. All Gamble's writings were imbued with a deep sympathy for his fellow-countrymen. He had a clear understanding of the difficulties in the way of Irish prosperity, and he was candid and outspoken to a fault in his friendly criticism and advice. As a vivid pen picture of the Ulster of his day, his books are invaluable.

As Allibone, and other authorities following the British Museum Catalogue, confuse him with John Gamble (d. 1811) a fellow of Pembroke, I consider it advisable to give his complete

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Sketches of History, Politics, and Manners, taken in Dublin and the North of Ireland in the Autumn of 1810. London. Published by C.

Cradock, and W. Joy, 32, Paternoster Row. 1811. 8vo. 294 pp.,  
Ditto. A new edition. London. Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and  
Joy. 1826. 8vo. XII. x 355 pp.

- \*Brief Observations on the Present State of Ireland, designed as a  
supplement to a work lately published entitled: "Sketches," etc.  
Principally addressed to the English nation. Printed by Thomas  
Courtenay, 6, Wood Street. 1811. 8vo. 32 pp.

[Reprinted at page 377 of next item.]

A View of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland in the Summer  
and Autumn of 1812. By J. Gamble, Esq., author of "Sketches," etc.  
London. Printed for C. Cradock and W. Joy. 1813. 8vo. VIII x  
400 pp.

- \*Sarsfield, or, Wanderings of Youth. An Irish Tale. By John Gam-  
ble, Esq., Strabane. 3 vols. London. Printed for C. Cradock and  
W. Joy, 32, Paternoster Row. Doig and Stirling, Edinburgh. M.  
Keene, Dublin., and S. Archer, Belfast. 1814. 12mo. Vol. 1., VIII.  
x 204 pp.; Vol. II., II. x 232 pp.; Vol. III., II. x 219 pp.

- \*Howard. By John Gamble, Esq. 2 vols. London. Printed for Bald-  
win, Cradock and Joy. 1815. 12mo. Vol. I., ii. x 226 pp.; Vol. II.,  
ii. x 208 pp.

Northern Irish Tales. 2 vols. London. Printed for Longman, Hurst,  
Rees, Orme, and Brown. 1818. 8vo. Vol. I., ii x 258 pp.; Vol. II.,  
276 pp.

Views of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland in a series of  
Letters written in the year 1818. By John Gamble, Esq. London.  
Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown. 1819. 8vo.  
VI. x 424 pp.

Charlton, or Scenes in the North of Ireland. A Tale. By John Gam-  
ble, Esq. 3 vols. London. Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.  
1823. 12mo. Vol. I., 275 pp.; Vol. II., 276 pp.; Vol. III., 244 pp.

- \*Ditto. A new edition. 3 vols. London, 1827.

I shall be glad to hear from any reader who can help me to obtain  
copies of the books marked with an asterisk.

A. ALBERT CAMPBELL.

4, Waring Street, Belfast.

#### FROM SOUTH AND WEST

We regret to announce the deaths of two noted Limerick authors,  
which by a sad coincidence occurred on 3rd June. The Rev. Albert

Barry of the Redemptorist order, was the author of several short lives of the Irish Saints, originally published by O'Connor, Limerick, and latterly by Duffy, Dublin; a "Life of Count Moore, M.P." his most important work, and many contributions to the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record." The other, Miss Charlotte Grace O'Brien, was the daughter of William Smith O'Brien of "Young Ireland" fame, and was only three years old when her father was exiled, after the disastrous affray at Ballingarry. Miss O'Brien contributed to the "Irish Monthly" and the "Journal" of the Limerick Field Club. Her novel "Light and Shade," 2 vols (London, 1878), was warmly praised by the critics on its appearance. But it is by her philanthropic work that she will be longest and best remembered by the Irish people. She was instrumental in founding an "Emigrants Home" at Queenstown, and was unwearied in her efforts to ameliorate the conditions under which so many young females were obliged to cross the Atlantic as steerage passengers.

Messrs. Guy and Co., Cork, have recently issued a most complete, useful, and well-illustrated work entitled, "A Touring Guide to Picturesque and Historic Ireland," 8vo., pp. 240, price one shilling, and the first part of what promises to be a most interesting volume, "Historical and Topographical Notes on the Doneraile District," by Col. J. G. White, price five shillings. One notices with pleasure the increasing output of such valuable books, the result of long and patient investigation by local workers.

It may be of interest to note that I have the first copy ever printed of John Power's "List of Irish Periodicals," as testified by the following inscription in his rather shaky handwriting:—"The Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, as a slight acknowledgement of the valuable assistance received from him both in additions and corrections to these pages, by his most gratefully, and very much obliged John Power, August 11th, 1866.—Note—This is the first copy printed. J.P."

JAMES COLEMAN, M.R.S.A.I.

## THE POST BAG

To the Editor

Dear Sir,—During the past few years I have taken special interest in the history of my native county of Kerry. My researches appear serially in the weekly "Kerry People," of Tralee. So far I have published in book form two volumes of the "History of Kerry," and hope

to issue a third volume next year. This will consist mainly of family history, and the annals of British rule in Kerry. My correspondents now number several hundreds of natives of Kerry, resident in various parts of the world. I cannot see any end in view for the completion of my Kerry researches.

It would be very useful to bring into touch the various workers in this department with the view of securing the issue of a complete and uniform set of Irish County Histories. I believe there are in Ireland and abroad now 32 competent Irish people prepared to compile such a set of books, provided they got the co-operation of natives of each county. From my own practical experience I believe it would pay any leading publisher to issue shilling county histories similar to my books on Kerry. There is no demand for costly books in Ireland, but I am confident a set of county histories at a popular price would be an immediate success.

As you are aware there is a large number of people in London interested in literary researches about Irish places, families, etc. It is highly desirable that these workers should be brought together for mutual help, co-operation, and co-ordination of work. With this end in view, it is requested that the names of such persons, their addresses, and the particular branches of Irish research in which they are interested, be forwarded to any of the under-mentioned:—

Buckley, Jas., M.R.I.A., 11, Homefield Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

Crone, John S., J.P., Kensal Lodge, Harrow Road, N.W.; and yours faithfully,

J. KING.

34, Ismalia Road, Forest Gate, E.

### CURRENT CATALOGUES

James Duffy and Co., of Dublin, are making a new departure in issuing a list of antiquarian books, many rare and valuable, and point out how seldom it is that such a collection comes into the market. The two scarce tracts relating to the unfortunate Bishop Atherton are priced at only ten shillings, and are generally catalogued at three times that amount. A fine copy of Sir Richard Beeling's "*Vindiciarum Catholicarum*," Paris, 1650, is offered at £3, and a copy of Carve's "*Lyra*" at 27s. 6d. A copy of the extremely rare "*Constitutiones Ecclesiasticae*," Waterford, 1747, at £4 10s., should not long want a purchaser. "*The Life of Sir John Gilbert*" at 4s. is an excellent book at a low price, and McCurtin's "*Elements*" at £1 and O'Brien's



Focloir at 25s. compare most favourably with the prices commanded at auction sales.

Henry Sotheran and Sons, Strand and Piccadilly, in their No. 696 offer for sale the following rare works bought at the Beaufoy Sale. For Carve's "Lyra" they ask three guineas, but it is a special copy, and for Temple's "Rebellion" with the autograph letter from the author inserted, six guineas. Ryve's "Defensio" a reply to Rooth's "Analecta," small quarto, maroon extra, rare, is priced at £3 7s. 6d. This work "upholds James I. in his dealings with the Irish people, and concludes with an eloquent vindication of Chichester's administration." Gordon's enlarged 1803 edition of "The Rebellion of '98," is priced at 6s. 6d., and J. C. Curwen's "Observations on the State of Ireland," 2 vols., 1818, at 10s. 6d. It is always a pleasure to read the catalogues issued by Messrs. Sotheran. They are models in every respect, and the appended notes afford much information.

Mr. Henry Gray, 1, Churchfield Road, Acton, London, who makes a speciality of genealogical and topographical works has the following in 277a. An interesting MS. by Wm. Bennett, Bishop of Cork, 1790-1820, describing the Counties of England and Wales from personal observation, embellished with maps, ten guineas. The Brabazon Family, and Lefroy Family, four guineas each. Farrar's Irish Marriages and Hanna's Scotch-Irish, two guineas each. Shirley's Farney, 30s., and Burke's Landed Gentry, one guinea. Anyone interested in Army History can obtain Cannon's Regimental Records of the Inniskilling Dragoons, Royal I. Dragoons, 18th Royal Irish, 86th Royal Co. Down, 27th Royal I. Fusiliers, and 88th Connaught Rangers at 8s. each.

Mawson, Swan and Morgan, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in their No. 43 offer several Irish books at reasonable figures. Amongst them we note: The Life of General Chesney, 3s. 6d., Barry O'Brien's "Life of Drummond," 4s., "Dublin Verses," by members of T.C.D., 3s. 6d. The reprint of Henry O'Brien's "Round Towers," 10s. Smedley's "Erin" 8s. 6d., Wright's "History," 3 vols., 10s. Kenealey's "Brallaghan" 4s. Life of Archbishop Magee, 2 vols., 8s. 6d., Lady Morgan's "Passages from my Autobiography," 3s. 6d., and "Life of Archbishop Whately" by E. J. Whately, 2 vols., portraits, 3s.

Mr. N. Massey, of Patrick Street, Cork, sends a very exhaustive Irish catalogue with which we shall deal fully next month.

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